## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

AFTER THE RETREAT.

Prem Our Special Correspondent.

Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.)

The morning was clearer and colder than the night its proceedings and their indictment against the Rebel Government, is enough to make one's blood boil. EDWARDS'S FERRY, UPPER POTOMAC, 1861. ever the Maryland hills forced our troops into con-stant activity, for the sake of their own comfort. At Pending the report of the Committees, the Constant activity, for the sake of their own counter. As surrise, the whole vast camp was aler, for it was vention, and a large concourse of the inhabitants of the county who were present, were addressed by some of the advantage we had offered them by resome of the distinguished civizens of the State. pursue the advantage we have man was eager tiring from our position, and every man was eager thring from our position, and every man was eager to watch for an appearance upon the opposite shore.

The ridge of hills nearest the river was quite througed in which they were received. In fact, all the with fively spectators. The gloom of the previous speeches were of the most earnest and fearless nathe most lasting hopes may be based, that they are of North Carolina in the days of the Revolution. so quick to revive from the shock of any calamity The speech of the Rev. M. N. Taylor, the patriotic or misadventure. Their depression last night, dur- clergyman, was very affecting and sincere, carrying ing the retreat, would have seemed ominous to any conviction to every heart. The extensive influence morning, everything is bright and vivid as the at- been used to great advantage in favor of the Union, mosphere and sunlight which surround us. It is our and from the commencement of this rebellion he has been among the people at work night and day for were cu loosly gleeful, in a private way, at mid-bight. They peer through glasses long and anxiously.

It appears that the people in the counties bordering and then disperse aides-de-camp from side to side. on these Sounds made extensive arrangements for "Clear this hill," the order comes; "not a man to holding a Convention of this kind on the 20th of May stay except the artillery." "Down into the hollow, last (which was the anniversary of the world-rethere; back to your camps, men." Some ask the nowned Mecklenburg Convention, which gave North some of the command. "The enemy's guns have Carolina the lead in laying the first foundation stone been brought down, and may open on us. The hill of the Union, months in advance of all other States must be cleared." So the hill is cleared, or at least but they were prevented from carrying out their inte summit is, and the crowds of officers and visitors, tentions, as the Rebel Congress heard of this importmore eager than before, search for corners of mounds, ant movement in time to head it off, by sending Conor little chasms, through which they may note pro- federate troops from South Carolina and Georgia seedings in safety, and without contesting the ditates of that eminently severe disciplinarian, Gen. interfere in the matter.

Stone, who, muffled in heavy cloak and whiskers,

An uprising of her people against this unholy re-Stone, who, muffled in heavy cloak and whiskers, stalks grimly about the hights. All objects which bellion is now assuming a practical reality in the might serve to attract the enemy's aim have been Old North State, the Mother of the Union. The old which awn. The tents which marked the head-quarters of Gen. Banks are no longer perched upon the loftier elevation bereshout, but lie more snugly and composedly in an adjacent valley. Nothing but the parks of shining artillery are exposed to the enemy's view, excepting at the very edge of the river, where certain transportations are still going on, and where something seems to be doing with a few scores of senal heats, miles a chance to express their sentiments, prior to the commissioned ten men as Representatives of the State in a body called the Confederate Congress, unknown to and unauthorized by the laws, and occupying an stritude of open hostility to that Constitution which North Carolina has formally and definitively ratified and accepted as the supreme law of the land. And, as if to oast no incident of a complete disfranchisement, they have withheld from the electors the poor privilege of designating such Representatives; where something seems to be doing with a few scores chance to express their sentiments, prior to the pasof canal-boats; which, now that all is over, and their
sage of the Secession ordinance by a packed Convenneed no longer exists, have been hurried up to the tion, they voted to remain in the Union by a major-Spot. Had they been on hand last Monday, a com-ity of over sixty thousand, and the traitors knew full plete bridge might have been constructed with them, well that this great odds rigning t Socession would over which the whole wing of the army could have passed in a few hours, or balf a day, at the outside. Passed in a few hours, or balf a day, at the outside. servative people of the Old North State. How, They lie there now, useless and aggravating:—a then, can it be expected that they should be reconmecking rebuke to the thoughtlessness of our gen- ciled to this new order of things, so strange to them,

The clearing of the hill was only a precaution, after all. We are good at precautions now. Our recent we learn, are openly repudiating the Southern Conlesson has taught us that they are not utterly to be despised. But the Rebeis abow no indication of beventions, now being held, and selemnly reuniting ginning a contest of artillery, or any other kind. They do not show themselves in numbers, and only loved and cherished. On these Eastern shores, old a few horsemen come down to examine the ground Democratic Hyde leads the van. Excelling in which we held until last night. It is very injudicious wealth, intelligence, and agricultural productions Aghs at Coonrad's Ferry, while Gen. Stone was voluntarily forward to be reunited in the holy bonds of Union; and, too, as I am informed, in the same side, although a whole brigade of Rebels stood forth
in line and menaced us, the Southern standard could
first Declarations of Independence of North Carolins not be reared before our eyes. Three successive was proclaimed.

Cimes the bearers were shot down, until it was allowed This Convention, made up of people of all parties, to droop into some obscure and invisible corner. I coming from every portion of this great county believe that one charpshooter alone kept the disunion whose historical record is familiar to every child, is Bag down. He never saw it rise but that he made one of the most important movements of the day. its bearer instantly fall with it.

As the day passes, the signs of combat grow fainter. tent to passe awhile before recommencing. In fact, this document be well perused by that class of per-the highest officers declare that nothing is apprehendmain here, for the real work may be opening at another part of the line, miles away. It costs no struggle to desert this spot; for though it is one of the loveliest in nature, it now marks an event of greater for a long time to come, and the bright smiles and dances of the river will have no joy for us, while we remember that beneath its gleaming surface are lying the sacrificed bodies of so many of the noblest and best of our young patriots.

They have permitted the interference of persons from outside our boundaries in regulating our internal government and policy, the right of which belongs in these Sounds. There are deubtless hundreds of in these Sounds. There are deubtless hundreds of in these Sounds. There are deubtless hundreds of the reverse.

They have secretly promulgated, and in some in the subjugation of our citizens.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 97, 1861.

Richmond papers have arrived here, representing the affair at Coonrad's Ferry as a Rebel triumph. under most unfavorable conditions to themselves. The Colonel who commanded the Southern troops declares that while he had only 2,500 men ong-ged, the Union forces amounted to 10,000, and that we were supported by five batteries of artillery. It is ill for us not to forget the true details. the Rebel force was we have hitherto only conjectured, but we may willingly accept Col. Evans's statement as correct. The Union force, bowever. numbered only 1,800 men at the outside, and instead of five batteries, we had only three pieces of artillery, which were used only half a dozen times during the engagement. This is the main fact, but in addition, it should be remembered that the circumstances were in everything adverse to our side—that our position was so ili chosen that our men were always exposed. in an open field, while the Rebels were concessed from view in surrounding woods; that no communi-cations were maintained between our little body engaged and the main body, and that our men fought an beginning to end against hope, while the Rebels Sought under the impulse of such certain advantage as put the issue beyond all doubt. It is true that we recklessly threw a very small body into the bands of (seconding to their own figures) a much more formida-ble number of opponents, and that with this, and other advantages, they defeated us. This much we can concede; but the idea of a brilliant victory should never for a moment be admitted.

There is great bitterness of feeling among officers in and around Washington concerning this event,

a statement of grievances and a Deckaration of In-

ependence. Such a feeling among the people was never before witnessed in all this region of the country. They are up in srms against the traitors, and will make the shores of the Atlantic ring with rage if their rights are not soon restored to them. This Convention is an index to the people's heart, and reading

raculously vanished. It is the finest ture, and the Convention seemed to partake of the aracteristic of our soldiers, and the one upon which same determined spirit which so aroused the patriots who did not understand their nature. This of this popular divine in this section of the State has

into these counties, North Carolina having refused to

so antagonistical to their interest and sense of right. Counties, one after another, throughout the State, of them to venture so near. Have they forgotten the she is among the very first to reallirm the spirit of attentions which our sharpshooters conferred upon the old Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and them last Tuesday ? On that day, the day after the lapse of eighty-six years she again comes

The statement of grievances, carefully witter out by an able committee, sets forth a picture of and at last it seems evident that both sides are con- affairs now existing in the robellions States. Let ed for several days. If that be so, it is useless to re- that the people of the South are united in this rebel-

The resolutions, which are also appended, are of

definite character, and right to the point.

This highly important movement in this section of saduees than this war had before known. Coonrad's the State is but a beginning of what will result in the

ar the citizens of hydr county, N. c., 18 convention assembled.

Appealing to that sacred right of protest and relatance which is inherent in all oppressed communities, and with a firm trust in the Alasighty Ruler of mankind, whose good providence is declared in history, and who can never tolerate the permanent ascendency of wrong, we do hereby, on behalf of the loyal people of North Carolina, deliberately and solemnly procisim our independence of the spurious government designating itself the "Confederate States of America," and of the revolutionary and states of America," and of the revolutionary and power of our own State. We repudiate the unwarranted arrogation of authority asserted by these bold, bad men—traitors alike to the Federal Union and to the peoplejof North Carolina. We disclaim and disavow all participation or nequiescence in their two-fold treachery; and we now openly realifym our inalienable allegiance to the Government of the United States, and resume all those elements and parts of sovereignty which belong, in subordination to the National Constitution, to the Freemen of this Commonwealth.

In vindication of the justice of our cause, and in

nonwealth. In vindication of the justice of our cause, and in

In vinitication of the justice of our cause, and in descence to the justice of the world, we proceed to set forth some of the considerations which impel us to this Deckration:

The tyrants whom we now arraign before the tribunal of public conscience have sought to deprive us of the precious heritage of our American citizenship, won for us by the beroic toils and sacrifices of our sires of the Revolution, and handed down to us to be transmitted to our shifteen.

transmitted to our children;
They have not only attempted the abrogation of the Constitution of the United States, but have ad-

the Constitution of the United States, but have addressed themselvee to the sweeping mutilation of our municipal statutory law, as embodied in the Code put in operation Jan. I, 1856;

They have violated nearly every section of that venerable work of our Fathers, the Bill of Rights, which the State Constitution solemaly declares to be an integral portion of itself and nover to be violated on any pretense whatever;

They have placed us in the false attitude of revolt against a beneficent and protecting Government, which had never done us an injustice, and which was full of blessings to us all;

They have made loyalty a crime, and betrayed many of our people into active rebellion by false

constituted vigilance committees, and other bodies atterly naknown to the laws; tolerated with complacency their proceriptive and in discriminate violence, and appleuded their atrocious deeds;

They have brutally murdered inoffensive and harmless persons, some of them of great age, and who would have soon departed from among us in

who would have soon departed from among us in
the ordinary course of nature;
They have offered rewards for the lives of freemen
guilty of no crime, and put prices upon their heads;
They have organized fraud and falsehood, and
made a system of robbery and theft;
They have taught our youth habitual disrespect of
laws, and inculated besons of sedition and unbridled license;
They have used every agency of bribery and corgustion to consummate their ends;

They have used every agency of orderly and applion to consummate their ends;
They rave invited foreign tyrants to our shores, and sought, through the intrigues of commissioners broad, to barter away our chartered liberties;
They have confiscated the property of citizens

without just cause:
They have denied us the exercise of the elective franchise, and set at naught that provision of our organic law which affirms that elections ought to be

They have destroyed the freedom of speech and of

They have destroyed the freedom of speech the press;
They have arrested and imprisoned pear-eful and unoffending citizens without due process of law, and suspended the writ of babess corpus;
They have recklessly disregarded the will of the people to abide by the compact of the National Union, as repeatedly declared in public meetings throughout the State, and by the eminatic sad overwhelming you of the qualified electors of the Common-wealth in February last;
They have set aside the solemn and deliberate dissuppoyal of the machinations of the Disamonists

They have set ande the colemn and deliberate dis-perval of the machiantons of the Disamonias rencounced by a unjority of the people, in refusing a authorize the celling of a State Convention; They have prostuted their official positions to the urpose of a secret and infunous compiracy which ad predetermined the destruction of the Union, re-sellers of repulse, disease, and, in the macritical pardless of popular dissent; and, in the unscrupa-ons zeal of their treason, they have assumed powers, without warrant, either express or implied, in the onetitution; They have arrogated the authority, through

They have arrogated the authority, through a Convention summoned with indecent haste, and acting in flagrant definee of the wishs of the people, to perform an act legally impossible, and therefore without effect or force, in decreeing the secsion of this Commonwealth from the Federal Union. The ordinances of this Convention have rever been submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

They have required excessive ball, imposed excossive fines, and inflicted cruel and unusual punish-neats;
They have instituted a system of illegal searches

They have instituted a system of illegal searches and seizures, in granting general warrants whereby officers and messengers have been commanded to search suspected phaces without evidence of the fact committed, and to seize persons not named, and whose offennes were not particularly described and supported by evidence;

They have restrained the people of their right to assemble together to consult for the common good;

They have taken and imprisoned facemen and disciled them of their freebolds, liberties, and privileges, and our lawed and exiled them, and destroyed and deprived them of their life, liberty, and property, contrary to the law of the land;

They have d-layed and denied to freemen restrained of their liberty the remedy guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, to inquire into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to remove it if unlawful:

anch restraint, and to remove it if unlawful;

They have allowed the people of this State to be made subject to the payment of exorbitant and illegal taxes and imposts, without their consent;

They have denied our citizens the sacred and inviolable right of trial by jury in questions respecting

Property:
They have put freemen to answer criminal charge

They have put freemen to answer crimmal charges without presentment, indictment, or impeachment;
They have convicted freemen of crime without the unualmous verfict of a Jury of good and lawful men, in open Court, as heretofore used;
They have disregarded the right of every man in criminal prosecutions to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusation against him and to confront the accusant accusance of the second confront the accusance of the accusance of the second confront the accusance of the accus

tion against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony—compelled freemen to give evidence against themselves, and refused them a speedy and impartial trial;

They have suspended the laws, and their execution, without warrant or necessity, and permitted the prevalence of saureby and disorder;

They have confounded the legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of government, which ought to be forever separate and distinct.

They have permitted the interference of persons from ourside our boundaries in resultating our futernal.

They have secretly promulgated, and in some inserts openly proclaimed their purpose to confer official honors and emoluments, and peculiar privileges upon a certain set of men separate from the community; to restrict the right of suffice to new; and to substitute a life tenure of public office for the term fixed by law.

They have practically annuled the cardinal axiom of popular government, and initial postulate of our Bill of Rights, that ALL POLYTICAL POWER IS VESTER

IN AND DERIVED FROM THE PEOPLE ONLY.

Wherefor, from these tyrants and public enemies we now dissever ourselves, socially and politically,

forever.

And, with a full and lively sense of the respons bilities which our action devolves upon us, and reverently invoking the sid and guidance of Almighty God, we pledge to each other, for the maintenance of this solemn compact, our lives, our fortunes and

f this solemn compact, our nives, our fortunes as air sacred honor.

MARBLE NASH TAYLOR, Committee CALER B. STOWE.

WM. O'NEIL.

Hatteras, Hyde Co., N. C., Tossky, Oct. 12, 1961.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That we do hereby voluntarily and deliberate seffirm our loyally to the Covernment of the United State and express our unalterable statement to that Constitution is the back of the Union founded by our fathers.

Resolved That while as alway-shifting people we scoopt the

and express our unalterable attachment to that Constitution which is the basis of the Union founded by our fathers. Recolect, That while as almostiding people we ecosyt the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, as they were prior to the tressonable and revolutionary movations of the comprisions against the Union in this State, seed on nevertheless utterly reproducts, reject and disavow all sets of any Convention or Legislature done in contravention of up primary and paramount allegiance to the Yederal Government, or in derogation of its authority, as imposing a obligates which loyal extrema are bound to respect.

Resolved, That we own no obedience to the commands of the Acting Governor of North Carolina, nor to any other subtle officers thereof, however validity constituted, who have cansferred the duty they owned to the Union to the spurious lovernment self-styled the Confederate States of America. They have vacated, by the fact of their treason, the positions of which they were elected by a confiding but betrayed ecopie, and the rightful power to fill these vacancles rever a to he loyal men among their constitutely existing which we can constitutely recognize or obey, and dealting to secure the benefits of law and order, new virtually superiods amidst the marchy of usurpation which prevails within our borders, we colare our wish for the establishment at an early day of a reversional State Government for the leyal people of North ecolins.

which had never done us an injustice, and which wise the truest men, by sorrowfully lamenting the feeses which they know might, with wisdom and skill, have been averted.

APPAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Having a flux endeavored, by the grossest falsehoods precisions of the control of th

location since their able Colonel has been in charge of this fortification.

about half a mile from one body of water to the what the Secondonists might surmise, other, at that point. It gives them a strong-hold, whence they cannot easily be driven.

By the capture of the tug Fanny this regiment lost all their tents, blankets, cooking utensils, shirts, under-clothing, baggage, &c., everything except what they had on their backs. When they retire for the night the poor fellows bave nothing under or over them, and are obliged to sleep in this manner through wet and cold weather alike. It is indeed hard for so brave a band of men, who are ready at any moment to give their lives for their country' cause. The prospects are that it may be some time before Government will be able to furnish them with blankets, so scarce are these needful comforters.

I must not omit to mention the chaplain of this regiment, the Rev. W. C. Porter, from Plymouth, Indiana; he is always at work, and when not among the sick, he is found drilling his men, having recently been elected captain of the artillery company attached to the regiment. He is a fighting parson in the proper acceptation of the term. In the engagement on the 4th inst., I am informed that he was found with mucket in hand, at the most exposed post of danger, cheering the men on, and telling them to stand their ground to the last. At one time he rushed in front of the advancing enemy, and caught me poor fellow in his arms who had fallen exhaustd (who was about to fall into the hands of the Conederates), and bore him safely off from the field, amid a storm of bullets.

Capt. Read of Company K, also showed bimself a was rapidly advancing to meet the re-enforcement was coming to their assistance, Capt. Read with his company fell back and kept some four miles in the rear, where he picked up all of our exhausted men and brought them safely through, and also successfully covering the retrest, and keeping at bay the main body of the enemy, until his regiment could pass the point where the Confederates were endeav-oring to land some 3,000 men, and thus have the 20th Indiana Regiment between their two armies. It was indeed a masterly movement.

A body of 2,000 fighting, loyal North Carolinians ave recently tendered their services to Gen. Williams, and offered the Union troops all the protection in their power, if they will come among them.

I understand that our forces are continually receiving invitations from the leval men from different liberties and waste the substance of the people, and have subordinated the civil to the military power;

They have deprived the people of the right to bear arms in their defense, but have obliged them to nesist in the unhallowed work of their own enslave-Confederate troops out of their State. The Union sentiment is rapidly increasing all through North Carolina. It is rumored here among the inhabi ants that a movement is on foot in the western part of and no news. the State, which will result in the accession of all the western counties in a body from the Southern Confederacy. It is creating much excitement at Richmond, I see from a North Carolina paper, and it will encourage the Fortest Carolina paper, and it will encourage the Eastern counties all through this State to do likewise.

At this rate North Carolina will soon be free and clear from the traitors. Before January you will see and requested some soldiers to work on the fortificaa strong Provisional State Government in fine work- tions." "Well," says Pillow, "take men out of the ing order in the old North State. If the Union men could have been supplied with arms at the commencement of this rebellion, North Carolina would ain't a man on the bill." Pillow shoves out his foot have been able to remain in the Union, and by this upon the officer's, to give him the hint, but it was too time she would have had more loyal troops in the late.

ally entering the many inlets with their privateers, greasy. known islets, until the Government sends down ten defeated them with great slaughter, took 700 prison

The inhabitants on this island are in a starving condition, and unless something is done soon for their relief we shall hear of great numbers actually starypeople of the North come to their rel of soon, in the way of supplying them with flour, corn meal, salt, clothing and aboes, we shall witness a sad eight, which will cause our cheeks to burn with shame. They are entirely cut off from the main land since they voluntarily took the outh of allegiance to the Federal Government, as the Confederates have set a

price on the head of every one that took this oath. There are 1,500 altogether, including young and old-some 250 families. If salt could be fur nished them they could sait down their Winter supply of fish, which would materially relieve their wants before Spring. Being cut off from the main land all their means of livelihood ceases, and as they can raise nothing on this barren neck of land it place them in a bad fix.

They are a very intelligent and industrious people, strictly honest and temperate in their habits, and not All are well informed and take a deep interest in the affairs of the country. I have found none among all the number who could not read and write, and there are many fine scholars who can teach or carry on any kind of commercial pursuits.

Their clergyman, the Rev. M. N. Taylor, who has achieved such an enviable reputation for the patriotic etand he has taken in this grand Union movement, will. I understand, proceed to New-York on the steamer which brings this letter, for the purpose

compose it, would ever know that such a thing was thought of or in existence. Of course, no strange This fine regiment has thrown up intremehments traveling from one county to another, or through the reaching from the sea coast to the Sound, which is State, would ever hear anything about them, excep-

PROM CAIRO.

An Exchange of Prisoners, and a Visit to the Rebels at Columbus Some Whisky left-Appearance of the Rebel Troops Louisville to be Taken in Ten Days. From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Oct. 24, 1861.

In order to give a reply to a flag of truce sent up bout a week ago by the Rebels, from Columbus, 20 miles below, our little tugboat, Sampson, went down miles below, our little inguous, Sampson, to-day with a party of officers and a few civilians. The entrance of our majestic fleet of nearly a hunfired a gun to bring us to; but we kept on, when another gan was fired, and we only stopped till we arrived opposite the town. Here they would have fired scaip, and with shot: but our boat is so small being only about 50 tuns, that they were not certain of hitting us, and were likely to fire into one of their campe across the river. One of their boats then came out, and we were requested to go up the river to land. Col. Beaufort thereupon requests a conference with the officer commanding, when a person com forward, and calling himself Gen. Pillow, request us to land up the river, that is, at the point where they first fired. Col. Beaufort coolly replies that his orders are that he shall land at the town of Columbus; and at last, and after some more parleying a landing was made, and Col. Beaufort was introduced to the General Commanding, Bishop Leonidas ero during this engagement. While his regiment Polk. The greeting between the two was quite cordial, and certainly should have been so under other circumstances, since the parties were once classmates. Thereupon the soldiers and spectators on shore, numbering five or six thousand (Columbu itself has but a few hundred inhabitants), gave a great shout, and the firmament seemed broken up

with the noise and confusion.

An exchange of prisoners then took place, we giving up three and they giving up sixteen. After this, some of our party went into the town, some of whom exchanged friendly glasses of brandy and champagne; and it appeared to those competent to judge, that their liquors are very good. Whether it was accident or not I cannot decide, but there was a great display of ice and divers luxuries of which they have been reported part ally destitute, and that they have an abundance of everything.

One of our party, seeing a boy selling Memphis

newspapers, cried out, "Here, boy, give me a paper;" but immediately a hundred voices rose, crying, 'Don't let him have it:" but the charms of a quarter of a dollar, notwithstanding its engle and stars, were too much, and a copy of The Appeal of the 22d inst. was brought away. It contains many lies A civilian of our party, in company with a centle

standing by, "Tell me how many men have you got; these few thousands here cannot be all?" "Oh, no," was the reply, "this is only a fatigue party." It so happened shortly after that an officer came to Pillow

Norfolk, came within six miles of Fort Hatterss, do a collar of peculiar construction passing around passengers on the many vessels, whose most active flapping their insulting flag in our very faces, know-the neck. The lowest officer has one star, the next part in the duties of the day was simply to admits the neck. The lowest officer has one star, the next part in the duties of the day was simply to same the neck that we had only two small gunboats and could not go into the Sound after them, without large war officer of high rank will have a row quite around his steamers, consequently they were safe, and could be neck, and the grand leader of all has two rows, and off and laugh at us. They have virtually the entire command of all these inland waters, and are continuously the start of flannel, which sometimes get the day was simply to same. The debarkation was accomplished in a reason ably short time, the troops reaching the shore in good order, gaining the dry and with their power and equipments dry, and instantly forming in lines. They have virtually they are command of all these inland waters, and are continuously the start of the day was simply to same.

any entering the many lines with their privateurs, and thus supplying the Confederate army with what they most desire. Through the Ship Canal to Norfolk an undisturbed communication is kept up. We can never interfere effectually with their extensive mendously whaled, and also they had the news that They had the news there that a fight was going on ommerce through these Sounds with so many un- Jeff. Thompson had met our men at Pilot Knob, Mo., or twelve small gunbouts, drawing not over six and ers, and that the remnant of our forces were retreat a half or seven feet of water, which should be kept ing with loss at every step, upon Cape Girardeau. in these Sounds. There are doubtless hundreds of We have news of Jeff. here, also, but it happens to

the principal citizens of Columbus se one of the principal men in Cairo that when "this that the highest officers, both of the naval and are business is settled" he was coming up to give his old service in charge of the expedition, assert that friend one of the biggest thrashings he ever had. day's experience has been worth even a week's delay. ing for the want of food. They are now nearly in Another one wanted to get a chance at another Cairo

Prominent among the vessels of to-day's displaying and also about all barefooted; and unless the citizen with his revolver. And yet, should these was the Ericason, about which ship there was, for parties meet to-morrow, I think they would do so as

friendly as ever.

An old steamboat Captain of our party met another gentleman of the same class, and was told in confience that the whole of their effective force does no exceed 9,000 men, and that a brigade was going to start to join Hardee to-morrow, who was going to join Buckner, and they intended to take Louisville within ten days. While they are doing this, it would naturally be proper for us to step down and take Columbus, and I should not woulder if we should do so. We can do it.

FROM THE BLOCKADING SQUAD

The Rouncke off Beaufort. U. S. S. FRIGATE ROANORS, OFF BRAUPORT,

The sloop-of-war Susquehanna having arrived a Charleston on the afternoon of the 19th inst., to the satisfaction of all on board, we weighed our anchor at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and left the Susque banna anchored in our place, where the officers and erew can look at Fort Sumter till they are tired, and then take another look, for there is nothing class to look at save the coast and lighthouse, except som imes a steamer will come just outside the fort to an nov them, and run back in double quick time, if they only see a signal hoisted.

We have encountered a gale since we left, which asted all day on Monday, accompanied with plenty of rain. On Wednesday morning, between 2 and o'clock, one of our boilers nearly bursted, having evaporated all its water; the padding got singed, and created a dreadful smoke and smell, but the pumps soon put all danger of fire out of the question, an few bours all was right again.

This morning the gunbout Albatross hove in sight, nd soon came alongside, the captain having dispatches for our captain to proceed with all dispatch to ---, where we expect to do a lattle damage to the Becessionists and capture the forts thereabout.

THE SANTA FE MILITIA.

Maj.-Gen. Hovey writes Gev. Connelly, from Fort Union, that the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division Balance was elected President by acclamation, and

A. J. Stow was chosen S. Cretary.

A. Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and established a reign of terror and alarm without precedent metablished a reign of terror and alarm without precedent metablished as select Committee of three, consisting of M. B. Taylor, C. B. Stow, and Wm. O. Neil, to prepare

Balance was elected President by acclamation, and and determined man here, and they have only to be papers say exist in every country in the State, and robbed families of their natural protectors:

They have perpetrated the most shocking barbar-patient a little longer. It is not my intention to give without precedent metablished a reign of terror and alarm without precedent metablished as reign of terror and alarm without precedent metablished

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN EXPEDITION

REHEARSING THE LANDING.

SAILING OF THE FLEET

Our amiable neighbors of Sewall's Point bave had a most unwonted, and doubtless agreeable treat today. Though they are but four miles distant, a delightful 20 minutes' sail, or a pleasant half-hour's row to the gymnastical y disposed, there are potent reasons why our friends of that verdant peninsule do not choose to join in the occasional festivities the of late have distinguished our gayer side of the bay. before anchored a dozen vessels at once, was a matter of the greatest wonderment to the Sewall's Point Rebels, and their telescopes and marine glasses were in constant requisition to determine, if possible, the meaning and intent of this unprecedented naval phenomenon. And to-day, their wonder as the big ships having somewhat cooled, it was redoubled in fact, multiplied by ten, when, at an early hour, the entire bay was covered with a seemingly myriad fleet of men-of-war boats, with their gayly uniformed crews; with surf-boats, manned by a regular pea-coated set of surfmen; and the boats of the transports, manned by their soldier-crews; all of which, superadded to the many small boats that have their perennial bome on the waters of the Roads, gave the bay as gay an appearance as if each sparkling wave, n some freak of a new and more utilitarian modern mythology, had given foaming birth, not to a new Venue, but to a metallic surf-boat, with care, tared "printer," and a given dozen of tobacco-chewing satiors, all complete.

And thus it happened—the God of Precaution and

Be-sure-you're-right-before-you-go-ahead-i-tive-ness, whoever or whatever he may be, had inspired Gen. Sherman with an idea, most sensible, practical, and eminently worthy of the Yankee mind. Gen. Sherman, cog tating the fact that he was in charge of force of 15,000 men who must all be put on shore in surf-boats, determined to bave a preliminary rehearsal of that most important item of the programme of the expedition. The aid of the boats and crews of the various men-of-war was called into requisition and the various commanders readily promised every assistance. Gen. Sherman thereupon issued an order that the entire force should be disemi arked in order of battle, every man in heavy marching order. The surf-boate, with which each transport is plentifully provided, were manned by crews from the men-dewar, and by certain old surf-boatmen who had been shipped for that purpose. A number of efficient cress were also found among the soldiers themselves many of whom, from the New-England States, especially, know far more of the manipulation of the our, than of the handling of the musket.

Few more beautiful sights have ever fallen under

the observation of your correspondent. The day was bright and clear; the last night's breeze had inparted sufficient vitality to the water to bring inte sirable, at least brisk and vigorous enough to demand the constant care of the sailor-managers of the boats and to impart just enough of imagined danger to by hundreds, the meet picturesque and gracefully beautiful of which were the 35 or 40 me boats with their swartby, uniformed erews. Most of these were eight-oared and ten-oared boats, and the The Rebels are becoming more impertment and bold in these waters daily. Last Wednesday a ppearance. The rank of the officers seems to be confederate fleet of six small war steamers, from indicated in quite a singular manner—this is, by stars ject of enthusiastic administration of the thousants and indicated in quite a singular manner—this is, by stars ject of enthusiastic administration of the thousants are singular manner—this is, by stars ject of enthusiastic administration of the thousants are singular manner—this is, by stars ject of enthusiastic administration of the thousants are singular manner—this is, by stars ject of enthusiastic administration of the thousants are singular manner—this is, by stars ject of enthusiastic administration of the discussion of the thousand and the same in the second in the second

> return to the ships was achieved with even great speed—the soldiers all rode with case and sales, were safely placed on board their respective vessels. and the sailors departed after reciprocal cheers. So serious accident marred the opportune rebestal though a few soldiers got wet jackets from their truding apray, and a few others who chose to wait rather than to wait, got their boots unpleasantly fil

of salt water. This preliminary disembarkation of the soldiers wa the the reverse.

a most happy thought, and so much was learned, a most happy thought, and so much was learned, a many useful hints in proved, and so much necessary

hours, much anxiety. The intelligence reached that she was fast aground off the mouth of the Pote mac. Rumors, also, were rife impuguing the loyaly of the pilot, and it was more than hinted that he had run the Ericeson on the Bar in compliance with bargain with Secossion friends, and that a preces certed attack was to be made on her by an over Potomac, and the smull inlets thereabout. This ple was not specially improbable, and the unessiness specting the steamer was only thoroughly set at no by her own appearance with flying colors. As she on board a battery of light artillery, her capture week

he especially valuable to the rebels. It has not been without much trouble, and mid diligent searching, that competent and willing pilot have been found to bring the fleet safely thus fat, but the eagerly-expected arrival to-day of a name officer, who is thoroughly acquainted with the while eastern coast, from here far South, gives accurate that our progress benceforth will not be retarded by any ignorance of localities.

Gen. Sherman, recognizing the urgent necessity

for facilities of instant and constant communication with the commander of the naval portion of the expedition, has to-day removed his headquarter from the Atlantic to the man-of-war Wabash, when Flag-Officer Dupont has his headquarters. With Gen. Sherman went only a small portion of his staff -Assistant-Adjutant General, Cart. Polouze; Air do-camp, Lieut. Merrill, and Signal Officer, Dusses, being the only ones who accompany him. As the leaders of the expedition will now be in constant personal communication, the necessity of dag signal ing, with all its uncertainties, is to a great extent obvinted; for the rest, the few signals requisite merely to communicate orders from ship to ship are so simple, under the new signal system, as to be not easily misunderstood.

nasily misunderstood.

Now that the whole fleet lies here in a crowded flock, the much vaunted iron-clad, Rebel steamer Merrimac, might, if she possesses the wonders powers of destruction claimed for her, by her Southers owners, by a sudden charge upon us, do incalculable damage with her sub-aqueous steel beak. It would be no small or insignificant evening's work for the terrible Merrimae to run the blockade from Norfolk here, sink a dozen or so of our valuable transport with all on board, pour a few demaging broadsides into our surprised and astonished men-of-war, and